Quiz 8 - Chapter 7 – Interest Groups in Texas  
  
1. Interest groups try to influence public policy by   
a. lobbying only one specific political party.   
b. working only with a political party’s leaders.   
c. lobbying government officials regardless of party affiliation.   
d. ignoring key decision makers in the political process.   
  
2. Which of the following would not be a goal of an interest group?   
a. Getting its members elected to public office   
b. Having government policies passed that benefit the group   
c. Influencing government officials regarding legislation   
d. Making policy preferences known to government officials   
  
3. In the case of the NAACP v. Alabama (1958), the U. S. Supreme Court   
a. recognized that all persons are created equal.   
b. recognized the right of association as part of the First Amendment.   
c. ruled that provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment were applicable to the states.   
d. ruled that the poll tax was unconstitutional and discriminatory.   
  
4. ​Which of the following is not a reason for the growth and diversity of interest groups in the United States?   
a. ​A political culture that values the right of association and citizen organizations   
b. ​A decentralized government structure that provides many access points   
c. ​A lack of unified and responsible political parties   
d. ​A legal system that requires citizen membership in interest groups   
  
5. The United States achieves a decentralized governing structure through   
a. republicanism and checks and balances.   
b. epublicanism and federalism.   
c. federalism and checks and balances.   
d. federalism and separation of powers.   
  
6. Which of the following is true of interest groups and parties in Texas?   
a. Texas has strong political parties and influential interest groups.   
b. Texas has weak political parties and ineffective interest groups.   
c. Texas has strong political parties and ineffective interest groups.   
d. Texas has weak political parties and influential interest groups. 

7. The Texas Tea Party is ​   
a. ​a powerful faction within the Texas Republican Party.   
b. ​a political party that formed to challenge both the Republican and Democratic Parties.   
c. ​an interest group that promotes the interests of tea growers and distributors.   
d. ​a minor faction within the Texas Democratic Party.   
  
8. Which occupational group is least likely to have a large representation in an interest group?   
a. Lawyers   
b. Accountants   
c. Physicians   
d. Receptionists   
  
9. Which of the following is not a common reason that citizens join interest groups?​   
a. ​They are not accepted as members of official political parties.   
b. ​They enter the workforce and want or need to join a professional or occupational group.   
c. ​They want to associate with a group of like-minded individuals working for a cause they believe in.   
d. ​They receive information or benefits from the interest group.   
  
10. Interest groups organized to promote policies that maximize profits and wages for their members are known as ​   
a. ​economic interest groups.   
b. ​social groups.   
c. ​public interest groups.   
d. ​social movements.   
  
11. The Texas Association of Businesses and Chambers of Commerce is an example of   
a. a trade association.   
b. a trade union.   
c. an umbrella organization.   
d. a public interest group.   
  
12. Which of the following goals would a business organization be least likely to pursue?   
a. Tax reductions, breaks, and subsidies   
b. Limits on lawsuits against corporations   
c. Fewer concessions to labor unions   
d. Increased safety and environmental standards 

13. Which of the following would not be among the interest groups that Texas legislators identify as most powerful?​   
a. ​Public interest groups advocating campaign finance reform   
b. ​An interest group representing oil and gas companies   
c. ​A professional association representing physicians   
d. A ​trade association representing the tobacco industry   
  
14. Which of the following techniques do interest groups use to influence policy decisions?   
a. Lobbying   
b. Campaign financing   
c. Providing favors and gifts   
d. All of these choices are techniques used by interest groups.   
  
15. A lobbyist is an individual who   
a. works to get a candidate elected to office.   
b. sits on a Congressional committee.   
c. attempts to influence the decision making of lawmakers.   
d. issues rulings on major court cases.   
  
16. Which of the following is the most commonly employed strategy of influencing legislation?   
a. Public debates with legislators to prove them wrong   
b. Providing the legislator with relevant information   
c. Abandoning the legislature and lobbying the governor   
d. Providing cash bribes to legislators to change their votes   
  
17. The device by which a corporation may contribute money to a political candidate is   
a. through a political action committee.   
b. directly through the union that represents its workers.   
c. directly from the corporation’s funds.   
d. through a special state tax transfer fund.   
ANSWER: a   
  
18. Which of the following was not prohibited by an amendment to the Texas Constitution in November of 1991?   
a. Lobbyists providing more than $500 in food and drink for a lawmaker   
b. Campaign contributions from political action committees   
c. Honoraria in recognition of professional services   
d. Lobby-paid pleasure trips for elected officials 

19. Which of the following is not a responsibility of the Texas Ethics Commission?   
a. Setting legal limits on campaign contributions   
b. Listing the names of lobbyists, their clients, and their payments online   
c. Hearing ethics complaints against state officials, candidates for office, and state employees   
d. Reviewing complaints by state officials against organizations   
  
20. An interest group with substantial financial resources, sizable membership, unity, and a competent leadership   
a. would be mistrusted by the legislative leadership.   
b. has no more influence over the legislative process than any other group of citizens.   
c. should have success in getting its policy preferences honored.   
d. is prevented from obtaining its policy preferences because of the Ethics Act. 